

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
OFFICE OF THE THEATER JUDGE ADVOCATE  
WAR CRIMES BRANCH

APC 500  
11 October 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: Prosecution Section (Report # 71)  
THRU: Executive Officer, War Crimes Branch  
SUBJECT: Bombing of Manila

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II. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE:

On 26 December 1941, Manila was declared an open and undefended city. The announcement was published in the local press, broadcast over the radio in English and Tagalog, and announced throughout the streets of Manila by trucks with loudspeakers. On the night of the 26th, all the lights of the city were turned on. The text of the announcement was cabled to the United States on the same day (R 10, 11). On 27 December 1941, between 1200 and 1330 hours approximately twenty-one (21) Japanese bombers, copies of the American Douglas DC-2 bomber, plainly marked with the rising sun on their fuselages and wings, flew low over Intramuros. Erik W. FRIMAN, a pilot in the First World War, and later a test pilot for Douglas Aircraft and Lockheed Aircraft Companies, estimated the altitude of the first three planes at approximately twenty eight hundred (2800) feet (R 11, 12, 13). The following succeeding waves of three planes each flew over at less than one thousand (1000) feet (# 13). These planes probably flew from a base on Formosa. After the raid, Radio Tokyo broadcast "Our land-based planes from Formosa made another successful raid at Manila" (R 14). The estimated fuel capacity of the planes, coupled with the distance of available and adequate Japanese landing strips, also indicate that Formosa was the probable base for this raid (R 14). The bombs dropped on Intramuros were 100 and 300 pound bombs (R 15). The Santo Domingo Church, Letran College, Santa Rosa College, Santa Catalina College, the Intendencia Building, and Santo Tomas University were struck by Japanese bombs on 27 and 28 December 1941 (R 13, 18). Many other buildings, including the DMHM Building (Herald Building), Intramuros Elementary School Building, and a large block of houses between Santa Catalina, Beaterio and Solano Streets, were destroyed by fire as a result of the bombings (R 13, 18, 19, 47). Estimates of the number of planes engaged in the raids on 27 and 28 December vary, but it is believed that approximately twenty-one (21) planes were used on each occasion. Estimates by expert witnesses of the extent of property damage in Intramuros resulting from the bombing raids are included in the record (R 4-6, 32, 84-87, 97, 98; Ex. P). The total estimated damage was P1,077,538.00. This estimate does not include private residences destroyed by fire.

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太平洋方面合衆國陸軍 總司令部  
同方面法務局 戦争犯罪部

陸軍郵便局第五〇〇号

一九四五年一月二日

DOC 2811

覺書 檢察部宛(報告第七号)  
經由 戦犯部行政官  
件名 「マニラ」爆撃 庶務主任將校

## ニ、証據概要

一九四一年十二月十六日「マニラ」ハ無防備都市ヲ宣告セラレ、其布告ハ  
本市ノ新聞ヲ報道サレ又ハ英語ト「タカログ」語ヲ「ラバオ」放送サレ且該聲  
器ヲ附ケタトラックニ依リ「マニラ」ノ街中ニ布告サレタ。二十六日夜市ノ全燈ハ  
附ケラレタ。右布告ノ本文ハ昔日米國ニ打電サレタ。(R一〇及一二号)一九四一年  
十二月十七日午前十二時ト午後一時半ノ間ニ米國ノ「ダグラス」D.C.-2爆撃  
機ト同型テ胴体ト翼ニ明瞭ニ日ノ丸ヲ附ケタ日本爆撃機約三十機ガ  
イントラムロス区ノ上空ヲ低ク飛行シタ。第一次世界大戦ニ於ケル操縦者  
ヲアリ後「ダグラス」及「ロッキード」両航空機会社ノ試験飛行士ヲアツ  
「エリック・ダブリュー・フライマン」ハ先頭ノ三機ノ高度ヲ約二千八百「フット」  
ト測定シタ。(R二、三、三三号)後續ノ三機編隊ノ各隊ハ千「フット」以下  
ヲ飛行シタ(R一三)是等ノ飛行機ハ恐ラク台湾ノ基地クラ飛行シタモノデア  
ラウ。空襲ノ後、東京放送局ハ「台湾ヨリ進發セル我陸上基地機ハ「マニラ」ヲ更  
ニ空襲成功セリト放送シタ(R一四)右飛行機ノ推定燃料積載量ヲ飛  
行可能ノ距離及多クノ日本飛行場ト對比シテ見テモ、台湾ガ恐ラク此空  
襲ノ基地デアツタ事ガ分ル。(R一四)「イントラムロス」区ニ投下サレタ爆弾  
ハ百「ポンド」及三百「ポンド」爆弾デアツタ。(R一五号)「サント・トミン」ガ教會  
「レトラン」專門學校、「サンタ・ロサ」專門學校、「サンタ・カタリナ」專門學校、「イン

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「インデニヤ」ビル及び「サント・トマス」大學生一九四五年十二月二十七日及二十八日  
日本軍爆弾が命中シタ。(R一三三及一八号)又其他DMHMビル  
(「コラルド」ビル)、「イントラムロス」小學校ノ建物、「ソシテ」サンタカタリナ街  
「ベアトリオ」街及「ソラ」街、向ニアル多數ノ家が爆撃ノ結果焼失サ  
シタ。(R三二六、一九及四七号)十二月二十七日及二十八日ノ空襲ニ参加シタ  
飛行機ノ數ノ推定ハ一掃ナイが其ノ都度凡ソテ一機が使用サレタモノト  
考ヘラシテヤル。  
爆撃ノ結果生ジタ「イントラムロス」ニ於ケル財産ノ損害ノ程度ニ関  
スル専門家目撃者ノ推定ハ記録ニ載ツヤル。(R四一六、三三、八四一七  
九七、及九八号)全損害推定額ハ一〇七七、五三八ペソデアツタ。  
此推定額ハ焼失サレタ個人ノ住居ヲ含マナイ。